

Open Publishing Infrastructures Érudit

Open and Inclusive Access to Research (OIAR)
November 9, 2021

Presentation available under CC-BY license



Tanja Niemann
Executive Director, Érudit
tanja.niemann@erudit.org



Canadian Context

Canadian landscape

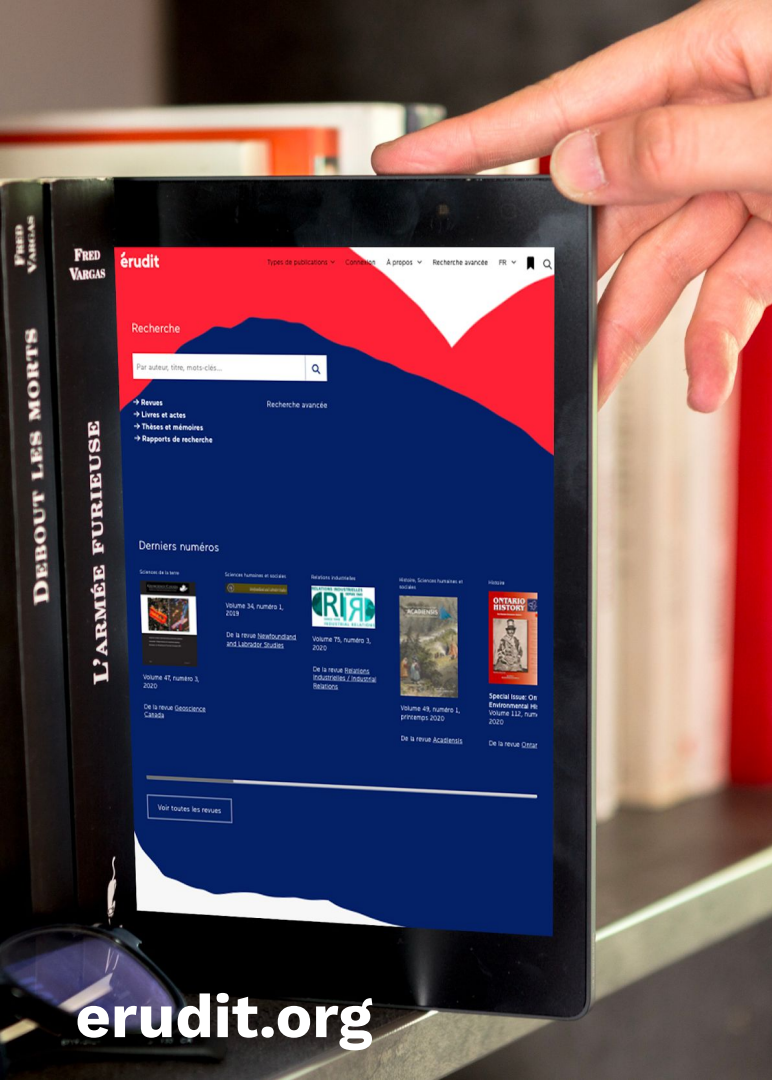


The importance of national journals

*“...the academic community **uses national journals** as frequently as the leading international journals and much more often than those published by most of the top publishers.”*

*“...Canadian and Quebec academic journals are used to disseminate research findings on **national topics** and are referenced, on average, much more often than their international counterparts.”*

Larivière, V. (2015). On the importance of national journals. Universitaires / University Affairs. Vol 02/15



→ **Platform** providing access to over **250 journals** in the humanities, social sciences, arts and humanities

→ **Non commercial Consortium** (UMontreal, ULaval, UQAM) developed by and for the community

→ **28M pageviews** in 2020

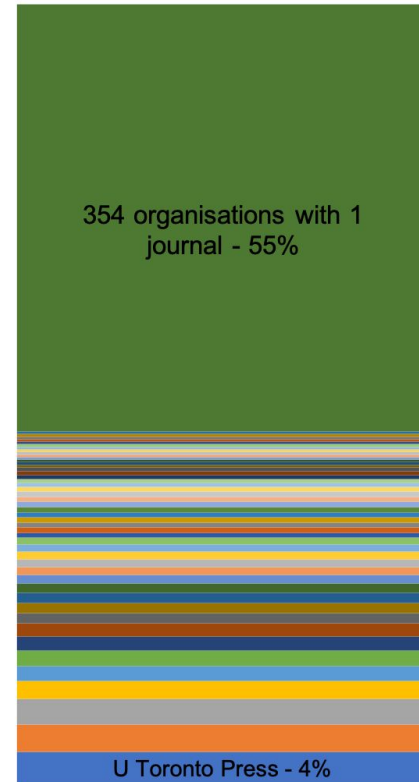
→ 97% of articles OA (3% use a 12-month moving wall)

- A non-commercial, open infrastructure based on partnerships to ensure visibility and impact of Canadian research outputs, mainly in HSS.
- Alignment with public policies : Tri Agency OA Policy, Aid to Scholarly Journals Programs (SSHRC, FRQSC).



825 active scholarly journals in Canada (2019)

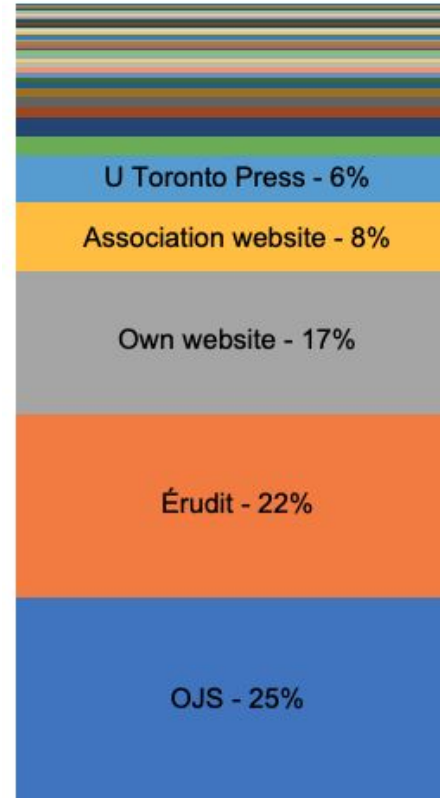
- 611 SSH
 - 214 STM
- Independent journals, published by academic societies, associations and universities
- Small role for commercial publishers



Analysis by Érudit and the Canada Research Chair on Transformations in Scholarly Communication (Vincent Larivière), based on validated data from Ulrichsweb, and the list of journals funded in Canada in 2019.

Canadian SSH Disseminators (2019)

- **47% by OJS and/or Érudit**
- 25% by their own or association website
- 5% by “big five”

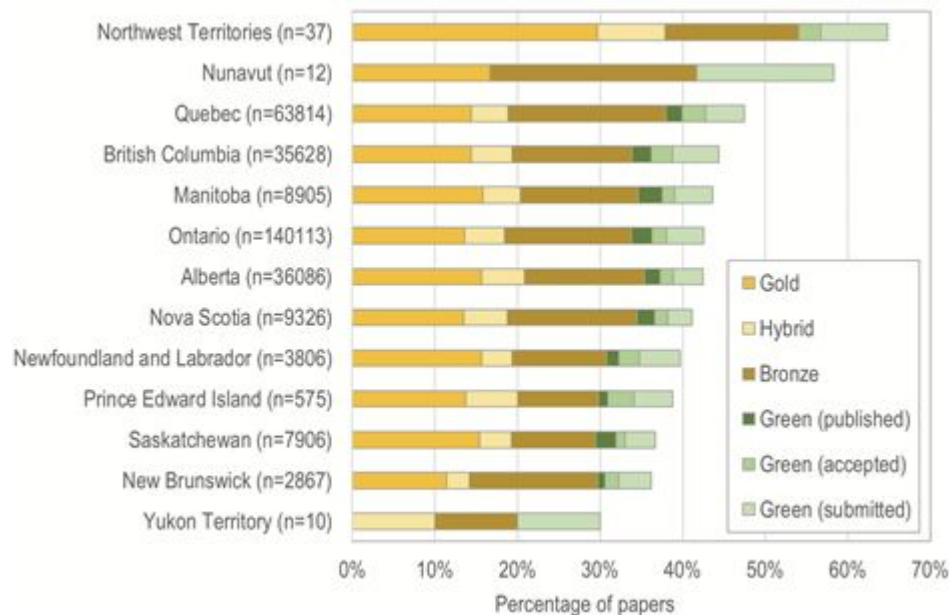


Analysis by Érudit and the Canada Research Chair on Transformations in Scholarly Communication (Vincent Larivière), based on validated data from Ulrichsweb, and the list of journals funded in Canada in 2019.

OA in Canada

→ The proportion of OA articles in Canada is increasing

However, mandates by national funders still allow for a 12-month embargo.




Proportion of articles available
in open access (by province, 2015-2019)

Politiques et lignes directrices au Canada

Tri-Agency OA Policy

Tri-Agency Research Data Management Policy

Government Open Science Roadmap



Canada

viewers ▾ Initiatives Collaboration ▾ Discoveries for life ▾

translation

Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications

PubMed Central Canada taken offline in February 2018

Policy Summary

Researchers awarded funding from January 1, 2008 onwards from CIHR are required to adhere with the following responsibilities:

- ensure that all research papers generated from CIHR funded projects are freely accessible through the Publisher's website or an online repository within 12 months of publication;
- deposit bioinformatics, atomic, and molecular coordinate data into the appropriate public database (e.g. gene sequences deposited in GenBank) immediately upon publication of research results;
- retain original data sets for a minimum of five years (or longer if other policies apply);
- and acknowledge CIHR support by quoting the funding reference number in journal publications.

[Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications](#)

Tri-Agency Research Data Management Policy

1. Preamble

The [Canadian Institutes of Health Research \(CIHR\)](#), the [Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada \(NSERC\)](#), and the [Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada \(SSHRC\)](#) (the agencies) are federal granting agencies that promote and support research, research training, knowledge transfer and innovation within Canada.

The agencies expect the research they fund to be conducted to the highest professional and disciplinary standards, domestically and internationally. These standards support research excellence by ensuring that research is performed ethically and makes good use of public funds, experiments and studies are replicable, and research results are as accessible as possible. Research data management (RDM) is a necessary part of research excellence.

ROADMAP FOR OPEN SCIENCE

FEBRUARY 2020



Office of the Chief
Science Advisor of Canada

Bureau du conseiller
scientifique en chef du Canada

Canada

Vision

Coalition Publica and Érudit isn't *just* about open access and returning control of publishing to researchers. It is an opportunity to strengthen the connective tissues between researchers, their publications, their institutions, and the organizations or funding bodies they work with.

It is an opportunity transform and stabilize Canadian journal publishing to avoid an exodus in the commercial sector.

Merci
beaucoup!



Tanja Niemann
Executive Director, Érudit
tanja.niemann@erudit.org